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So bright, so thickly scatter'd o'er the plain  
 Before the walls of Troy, between the ships  
 And Xanthus' stream, the Trojan watch fires blaz'd.  
 A thousand fires burnt brightly; and round each  
 Sat fifty warriors in the ruddy glare;  
 With store of provender before them laid,  
 Barley and rye, the tether'd horses stood  
 Beside the cars, and waited for the morn.

Tennyson translates as follows:

As when in heaven the stars about the moon  
 Look beautiful, when all the winds are laid,  
 And every height comes out, and jutting peak  
 And valley, and the immeasurable heavens  
 Break open to their highest, and all the stars  
 Shine and the shepherd gladdens in his heart:  
 So many a fire between the ships and stream  
 Of Xanthus blazed before the towers of Troy,  
 A thousand on the plain; and close by each  
 Sat fifty in the blaze of burning fire;  
 And champing golden grain, the horses stood  
 Hard by their chariots, waiting for the dawn.

English readers who desire to know the main events of the *Iliad* will find these volumes useful.

C. F. C.

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*Geschichte der römischen Literatur.* Von W. S. TEUFFEL. Sechste Auflage, neu bearbeitet von WILHELM KROLL und FRANZ SKUTSCH. Zweiter Band, "Die Literatur von 31 vor Chr. bis 96 nach Chr." Leipzig: Teubner, 1910. Pp. 6+348. M. 6.

The already well-known and established character of this "standard" book of reference makes it unnecessary to speak at any length in this place of its new edition, in which the editorial work so carefully bestowed upon the fifth edition by the late Ludwig Schwabe is taken up by two well-known scholars with the co-operation of three others. The work on the second volume, the first to appear in the sixth edition, is mainly done by Professor Kroll. In general plan, scope, aspect, and even typography the new edition does not differ from its predecessor, but the new editor remarks that the overwhelming amount of recently published literature makes it impossible to include in the articles any complete bibliography. References as far as possible to articles in Bursian's *Jahresbericht* do much toward filling the gaps, though it is sometimes not easy to see on just what principle the selection of the other biblio-

graphical references is made. The editor excuses himself for many omissions by the lack of foreign periodical literature in the Royal Library of his residence-city, Münster; but just how far mere inconvenience of access to sources of information may be judged a sufficient excuse for omission in an encyclopedic work of reference is perhaps a question. At all events foreign literature is not so fully ignored as might be feared from the scrupulousness of the editor's apology. Teuffel will continue to fill a very useful place in a classical apparatus, though it is now far overshadowed by the rapidly mounting Schanz.

E. T. M.

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*The Sea Kings of Crete.* By REV. JAMES BAIKIE. London: Adam and Charles Black (American agents, Macmillan), 1910. Pp. xvi+274. 32 plates and 2 maps. \$2.

The first chapter of this valuable and interesting volume gives for the untechnical reader's benefit a résumé of the ancient legends and historical data concerning prehistoric Crete, while the second chapter describes the civilization pictured in Homer. After an account of "Schliemann and His Work" (chap. iii), the three succeeding chapters are devoted to the excavations at various points in Crete. The character of chaps. vii-xi is indicated by the headings: "Crete and Egypt," "The Destroyers," "Periods of Minoan Culture," "Life under the Sea Kings," and "Letters and Religion." The work concludes with a chronological summary, index, and bibliography, the last brought so strictly up to date as to include such a recent publication as *Crete the Forerunner of Greece* by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes.

Mr. Baikie is not himself an authority in this field, and this statement at once reveals both the strength and the weakness of his book. On the one hand, he seldom ventures an independent opinion of his own, but merely reproduces what his sources afforded. As a natural consequence, he has sometimes failed to check up earlier accounts with later ones. Thus, the description of the Mycenaean dagger with inlaid work (p. 57) is slightly inaccurate (contrast Tsountas and Manatt's *The Mycenaean Age*, p. 202, and the addendum on p. 396), and the fifty-six-foot tower mentioned on p. 75 is probably post-Mycenaean. Again, the enthusiasm of a professional popularizer crops out in the following: "Without much risk of mistake, we may conclude that we have before us in Plate III the actual wall from whose summit Andromache beheld the corpse of the gallant Hector dragged behind the chariot of his relentless foe" (p. 41), though it must be confessed that this is perhaps the most flagrant instance.

On the other hand, Mr. Baikie's volume renders a distinct service to those of us who feel a lively interest in the subject (and what classical student does not?) and are yet without opportunities or time for forming an independent judgment. The literature is so recent, so widely scattered, and to most so